

I came to see what we were starting with and to imagine what it could become. I was not prepared for what happened to me within minutes of my entry. Suddenly and unexpectedly I was keenly aware of the ghost of my deceased father working here as a child and young man. His presence was so real it penetrated my heart and threatened my composure. It took my breath away. And, when I got my breath, I then thought of my grandfather and said a silent prayer of thanks to Coriolano for his courage to leave his homeland to come to America.

I will never forget that moment. It profoundly deepened my connection to my heritage here in Barre, to my father and grandfather through the work that they did and the sacrifices they made. It connected me in a new way to their courage and spirit, and in so doing strengthened my determination to put my shoulder to this project. The pay-off of this project began for me on that day when the rehabilitation of this building had barely begun. I can only imagine the impact of the finished museum. If I seem enthused about this project it is because I am. And my enthusiasm increases each step of the way.

As we dedicate this foundation of what is to be a world class museum and learning center we are half way to our twelve million-dollar goal. That is remarkable. But just as remarkable is the energy that has emerged around this project. It is the kind of energy that will create a new prosperity for this community and region. The glass is half full—enough to toast the courage and fortitude of our ancestors and to say with certainty to our heirs that the future of Barre is as solid as the rock—Barre Gray—upon which it is built.

REMARKS OF MARCIA A. DAVIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, VERMONT GRANITE MUSEUM OF BARRE

Welcome.

We are here today to celebrate Vermont's granite industry: its past, present and future.

The Jones Brothers granite shed represents the industry's distinguished past. Built in 1895, with Douglas Fir timbers, brought by rail from the Pacific Northwest, this building was one of the first straight shed designs to be constructed in Barre to house water powered overhead cranes.

Who were the Jones Brothers?

The Jones Brothers were sons of Hugh Jones, whom at age 2 immigrated to America with his parents from Wales, and settled in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. When the Civil War broke out, Hugh Jones enlisted and became the first Union soldier to be killed at the Battle of Fort Stedman, Virginia, in 1865, leaving behind a widow and six children all under the age of 13.

Fifteen years later, the two older Jones Brothers, Marshall, and Seward, "imbued with faith in an industry, in themselves, in their friends, and in a nation", opened their own wholesale monumental business in 1882 in Boston, Massachusetts. Marshall was 29 years old. Seward was four years younger.

Their monument dealership dealt in light pink and gray granite from Scotland, darker granites from Sweden, Norway, and Finland, and native granite from Quincy, Massachusetts.

Later on two younger brothers, Dayton and Hugh Jones, joined the company, and they opened an office in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1884.

While searching for granites in New England, the Jones Brothers were introduced to Barre Gray granite. They described it as hav-

ing a "color and texture far surpassing the gray Scotch in beauty and quality".

In 1886, they decided to expand again, purchasing a dark gray granite quarry on Millstone Hill, Barre, and leased a granite manufacturing shed from Mackie & Simpson, on 46 Granite Street, the very same site of the Socialist Block, now known as the Old Labor Hall.

The Jones Brothers Company also owned and operated the Wells Lamson Quarry in Barre Town.

The Jones Brothers Company was the first granite enterprise to advertise finished granite monuments nationally in 1927.

The Jones Brothers Company employed as many as 500 people on this very site.

The Jones Brothers Company was referred to as the largest and oldest granite manufacturing plant in the world. The business closed in 1975.

The company's trademark, registered in 1926, portrays an angel with arms and wings outstretched above a rectangular memorial which says "Guardian Memorials of Everlasting Beauty. To mark the place with beauty forever."

And they did.

Thousands of monuments, family mausoleums, memorials, and buildings were designed, commissioned and produced on this very site for eighty years.

Some of the more notable structures located throughout the country are:

The Green Beret Memorial, dedicated by John Wayne, in Fort Bragg, No. Carolina
The Beacon Monument for the Massachusetts State House, in Boston, Massachusetts

Sixteen Massive Pillars in the nave of St. John the Divine Cathedral, in New York City (Eight of which were six feet in diameter, 38 feet high, weighing 100 tons each, and took a year to produce, transport and set them prior to construction of the cathedral itself.)

The Brigham Young Memorial in Salt Lake City, Utah

The Shevchenko Memorial in Washington, DC

The Coal Miners Memorial in West Virginia
The U.S. President William Henry Harrison Memorial

And mausoleums for the Woolrich, Firestone, Heinz, Hood, Hershey, Ringling and Webb families.

With technological advances in power, transportation, and machinery came the "boom years" of the granite industry. Between 1880 and 1900, in Barre alone, the population grew from 2060 to 11,754. Montpelier, Northfield, Woodbury, Hardwick, Bethel and South Ryegate were full of granite sheds and quarries.

Waves of immigrants came from Scotland, Italy, England, Ireland, France, Spain, Canada, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark to work in Vermont's stone industry. They came through Ellis Island, Boston and other ports of entry, many of them having to leave their families behind, yet full of hope for a better life in America.

These men cut, hauled, shaped, lettered and carved stone with a passion for their families, and for Vermont, ultimately becoming Americans.

Even under extremely difficult working conditions, these men and this industry not only survived, but flourished, transforming this country's landscape as we know it today.

Today, granite countertops are to be expected in luxury homes and offices. NASA's subcontractors use granite precision surface

plates to check for flaws or aberrations in the shuttle's engine parts, as do numerous other manufacturers for products that require the most stable and accurate conditions are required for manufacturing.

No one can predict the future, however, we do know the granite industry is up for whatever challenges may come its way, and that will become a new exhibit.●

CELEBRATING THE SCHIFFER CANCER CENTER OF WHEELING HOSPITAL

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the recent accomplishment of one of West Virginia's finest health care facilities, the Schiffer Cancer Center at Wheeling Hospital. Wheeling Hospital just became one of only two community hospitals in the country and the ninth facility in the world to become a part of the Partnership in Science with the Division of Clinical Sciences of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, MD. This is an incredible and important accomplishment for this facility and the citizens of West Virginia.

Wheeling Hospital, which is located in Wheeling, WV, is an acute care community hospital, which just celebrated its 150th anniversary last year. Located right in the heart of the northern panhandle in Ohio County, the hospital serves Ohio County, parts of Brook and Marshall Counties, and eastern Ohio State residents bordering the Ohio River in addition to residents of southwestern Pennsylvania and across the State of West Virginia.

I had the pleasure of visiting Wheeling Hospital in 1993 for the dedication of their Howard Long Wellness Center. The facility employs approximately 2,000 people and maintains five centers of excellence including: cancer; cardiac, including open heart surgery; women's health; trauma; and the Howard Long Wellness Center, which is 55,000 sq. feet. The recent partnership between Wheeling Hospital and the National Cancer Institute is one of the greatest achievements in cancer care that has happened in the Ohio Valley. With this partnership, qualified cancer patients in the area will be able to participate in a select number of new cancer research protocols without leaving home. They will also be empowered to consult with and obtain second, third, even fourth opinions about their condition and treatment. Additionally, the partnership increases education opportunities for physicians, nurses, and other health care professionals in the area. Residents of West Virginia, eastern Ohio, and southwestern Pennsylvania will all benefit from this partnership.

I am so thankful to Wheeling Hospital, its CEO, Don Hofreuter, its doctors and nurses, and all of its employees for all of the amazing work that they continue to do to serve their community. The people of Ohio County,

West Virginia, and the surrounding area are indeed fortunate to have you as part of our community. Congratulations on your 150th anniversary. ●

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. KYL):

S. 834. A bill to provide duty-free treatment for certain steam or other vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 835. A bill to establish the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 115

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 115, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the percentage depletion allowance for certain hardrock mines, and for other purposes.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 632, a bill to reinstate a final rule promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.

S. 661

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 661, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 4.3-cent motor fuel exercise taxes on railroads and inland waterway transportation which remain in the general fund of the Treasury.

S. 778

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from California, (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 778, a bill to expand the class of beneficiaries who may apply for adjustment of status under section 245(i) of the immigration and Nationality Act by extending the deadline for classification petition and labor certification filings.

S. 830

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 830, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. CON. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 17, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that

there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. KYL)

S. 834. A bill to provide duty-free treatment for certain steam or other vapor generating boiler used in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 834

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Generator Tariff Elimination Act".

SEC. 2. DUTY-FREE TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN BOILERS USED IN NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 84 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking subheading 8402.11.00 and inserting the following new subheadings, with the article description for subheading 8402.11 having the same degree of indentation as the article description for subheading 8402.12.00:

8402.11	Watertube boilers with a steam production exceeding 45 t per hour	Free		
8402.11.10	For use in nuclear reactors	5.2%	Free (A, CA, E, IL, J, MX)	45%
8402.11.20	Other			45%

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) APPLICATION TO LIQUIDATIONS OR RELIQUIDATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law and subject to paragraph (3), any article described in subheading 8402.11.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as added by subsection (a) that was entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption—

(A) on or after January 1, 2000, and

(B) before the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if such subheading 8402.11.10 applied to such entry or withdrawal, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund any excess duty paid with respect to such entry.

(3) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (2) with respect to any entry only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after the date of the enactment of

this Act, that contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 835. A bill to establish the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased today to introduce the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge Establishment Act. The Detroit River is one of North America's greatest rivers and is a part of our Michigan heritage. It not only joins the Upper Great Lakes to the Lower Great Lakes, but it also connects Canadians and Americans through an inseparable border. This great resource is one that we must work hard to protect so that generations to come can benefit from its

economic, recreational and ecological value.

The Detroit River provides a home to communities of unique plants and animals and rare, threatened and endangered species. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources recognize the Detroit River as having one of the highest diversities of wildlife and fish in all of the Great Lakes. More than 29 species of waterfowl and 65 kinds of fish make their home in the Detroit River. The river is an important waterfowl migration corridor where an estimated three million ducks, geese, swans, and coots migrate annually. The Detroit Audubon Society has documented over 300 species of birds in the Detroit-Windsor area, and approximately 150 bird species nest near the river.

The Detroit River also provides shipping channels which link Detroit to a worldwide economy. Further, approximately half of the over 870,000 pleasure